



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

## BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

(The size of books is given in inches to the nearest half inch)

### NORTH AMERICA.

**Historical Guide to the City of New York.** (With Tercentenary Supplement). Compiled by Frank B. Kelley. From original observations and contributions made by members and friends of the City History Club of New York. xix and 421 pp. Maps, ills., index. City History Club of New York, 1913. \$1.50 net. 7 x 5.

To the voluntary labors of many willing workers we owe this exhaustive record and description of the many hundreds of spots or buildings on Manhattan Island, and far and wide around it, that have historical interest from the earliest days of European occupancy. The citizens of New York owe much to the City History Club for the printed results of this enormous labor. With this book in hand it is comparatively easy to trace, on the ground, the story of Caucasian beginnings, progress and vicissitudes in our neighborhood. It is the people of this city who should be most interested in the history; and they will find the book an incomparable guide to the field it covers.

**Indian Slavery in Colonial Times within the Present Limits of the United States.** By Almon W. Lauber. 352 pp. Index. *Columbia Univ. Studies in Hist., Econ. and Public Law*, Vol. 54, No. 3. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1913. \$3. 9½ x 6½.

An exhaustive account, based on contemporary sources. The facts established are: Slavery among the Indians themselves was often a kindness, as slaves were usually prisoners of war, who would otherwise have been tortured and killed, but who, as captives in battle, might eventually be adopted into the tribe of their captors. The enslavement of Indians among the Spaniards was sanctioned by civil and canon law. The life of the Catholicized Indians in the Spanish Missions was practically a slavery, as no money compensation was given. A law of 1543 aimed to abolish Indian slavery, but it proved ineffective. On the contrary, French law gave no sanction to Indian slavery, but the Royal Council authorized it in 1745. There was considerable slave trade in Indians and free intercourse with Indian women. The French, however, did not look down upon the Indians as an inferior race.

Among the English there were most Indian slaves in the Carolinas, more in Massachusetts, least in Maryland. The Indian slave trade was forbidden in the New England and the Middle Atlantic Colonies (1712-1740). There was much Colonial legislation with regard to fugitive Indian slaves, import and export duties, and other property relations. The punishments in vogue were death, branding, whipping and mutilation. More or less effort was made to instruct the Indians in religion. The decline of Indian slavery was due to the decline in their birth rate, their unfitness for slave labor, and their proneness to run away. It is a sad picture of the treatment of the natives of our present territory at the hands of the European invaders.

DAVID H. BUEL.

**Popular Elementary History of New Mexico.** Prepared by Benjamin M. Read. 186 pp. Map, ills., index. Benjamin M. Read, Santa Fé, N. M., 1914. \$1. 8 x 5½.

Mr. Read's large work, "Illustrated History of New Mexico," is the standard work on that subject. The condensed facts in this small book are taken